

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Science, Mining, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Mechanics, Education, Literature and the Arts.—THE UNION FOREVER.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
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For Six Months, Three Dollars.
For Three Months, One Dollar.
Advertisements conspicuously inserted at reasonable rates.
No advertisements or subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are paid except at the option of the Proprietor.

STAGES AND TRAVEL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, March 28th, 1866, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:
GOING EAST.
Mail and passenger train leaves Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., arrives at Colfax at 9:30 A. M.
Freight and passenger train leaves Sacramento at 7:30 A. M., arrives at Colfax at 10:30 A. M.
GOING WEST.
Mail and passenger train leaves Colfax at 10:00 A. M., arrives at Sacramento at 12:45 P. M.
Freight and passenger train leaves Colfax at 11:00 A. M., arrives at Sacramento at 1:45 P. M.
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Leave Dutch Flat daily at 8 o'clock A. M., for Sacramento, arriving at 12:45 P. M.
Leave Dutch Flat daily at 12 o'clock P. M., for Sacramento, arriving at 4:45 P. M.
Leave Dutch Flat daily at 8 o'clock A. M., for Colfax, arriving at 12:45 P. M.
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Leave Dutch Flat daily at 8 o'clock A. M., for Marysville, arriving at 12:45 P. M.
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Leave Dutch Flat daily at 8 o'clock A. M., for Yuba City, arriving at 12:45 P. M.
Leave Dutch Flat daily at 12 o'clock P. M., for Yuba City, arriving at 4:45 P. M.
Office, at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office, 1st Floor, 1st Street, Dutch Flat.

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TEETH EXTRACTED with the late improved Elevator Forceps, with the least pain and without the use of any anesthetic. Chloroform administered, if necessary. Having an experience of sixteen years in the profession I feel confident in warranting satisfaction in every case.
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Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myers' building, Court street, next door to the Temple saloon.
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Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office on Grass Valley street, Colfax.
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WE call the attention of the Merchants of Dutch Flat and its vicinity to the following programme, which will be carried out, rain or shine, and that is, to sell goods cheap. We offer the lowest selected stock of
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Which is superior to anything ever introduced for lubricating purposes. Engineers would do well to give it a trial.

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THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, ALL KINDS OF FLOWER SEEDS, ALL KINDS OF GRASS SEEDS, AND ALSO WHITE CLOVER SEEDS, ALSO ALFALFA AND LUCERNE, EVERGREEN SEEDS, NATIVES OF CALIFORNIA, AND ADAMANT STATES.
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The Subscriber deems it superfluous to name every article for sale, but would remark, that no one has a superior assortment, and to one will deal more honestly by his customers, to whom he refers with confidence. As universal approval has been awarded him. Small papers at wholesale or retail. All communications, or orders, by mail, or Express, Co's, attended to promptly. Catalogues furnished on application by letter or otherwise.

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Particular attention paid to Repairing.

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SEWING MACHINES.

Trial is the Best and Surest Test of Merit.

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SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN SOLD

Since they were introduced to Public Notice, And

THE DEMAND IS GREATER NOW

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IS MORE EVIDENCE NEEDED?

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MISSION WOOLLEN MILL COMY

Decided in Favor of

WHEELER & WILSON

Written for the Dutch Flat Enquirer.

SOME THINGS WORTH A CERTAIN "READER'S" NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR:—Below are extracts from Hume and other authors which may be worth the notice of a certain writer who appears in your columns under the disguise of an assumed name, and claims that "the world owes more to politicians than to priests," and "ministers never are reformers." My only objection to these assertions of his, is, their lack of truth. I deny them and call for the proof. "Impartial history" sustains my denial and may put him to some pains to make his assertions good by proper proof. In fact, as one has well said "it only needs a glance at history to see that the progress of man has been directly proportioned to the influence of Christianity." I suppose that even a disciple of Puckle will not deny that for nearly a thousand years, beginning with the fifth century, the church was the only source of intelligence and moral influence, two fundamental requisites of progress. I know that it is supposed by many careless readers that the church during all this period, was altogether ignorant and corrupt; on the other hand many of the priests were men of learning and talent, and they were the only learned men of the period. This champion of politicians as against ministers need not be informed that "when human laws are all crushed beneath the shock of the barbarian invasion, and during the long ages after, in which the history of Europe was but a realization of the doctrine that might makes right, the church alone proclaimed a law over the human will, a power above human power; she stood ever pointing to the divine and the eternal, and savages who never knew fear before trembled and quailed before an authority founded on the invisible." It has well been said that the very existence of such an organization wielding moral power, when elsewhere we look in vain for anything but brute force, saved society from sinking into utter barbarism. The church alone presented the sublime spectacle of stability, and a regular government while universal anarchy and confusion reigned unchecked throughout the political world. In fact, as Hallam abundantly shows, it was for this reason, and because men could not get even the semblance of justice at any other tribunal that the church unconsciously came to assume the functions of the state, and thus grew up that system of church and state from which, by its abuse, the cause of Christ has received its greatest hindrances and humanity been forced to accept some of its heaviest burdens. By this simple process was inaugurated that wonderful hierarchy called the "Roman Catholic Church." But it has not been an unmitigated curse to the world; far from it; indeed, Protestant as I am, I cheerfully bear testimony that it has rendered a service to civil liberty and the rights of man, so called, quite as great as any other human agency, which a just sense of gratitude will lead all men to acknowledge.

SERVICES OF PRIESTS.

To the foregoing it will be in place to add at this point a few quotations, concerning the services of priests in securing political liberty. My readers will judge for themselves the correctness of the claim set up for politicians and against priests. In the volumes from which I quote, I find no such acknowledgments made as to the service of politicians. De Toqueville, in his "Democracy of America," p. 2, pref. says:

"Let us recollect the situation of France seven hundred years ago, when the territory was divided among a small number of families, who were the owners of the soil and the rulers of the inhabitants; the family governing descended with the family inheritance; governing descended to generation; force was the only means by which man could act on man; and landed property was the sole source of power. Soon, however, the political power of the clergy was founded, and began to exert itself; the clergy owned the soil, and all classes, to the poor and the rich, the villain and the noble, EQUALITY penetrated into the government THROUGH THE CHURCH, and the being who, as a serf, must have vegetated in perpetual bondage, took his place as a priest in the midst of nobles, and not unfrequently above the heads of kings."

As Christianity had abolished Roman slavery, their emancipation being nearly completed by the invasion of the northern barbarians, we are informed by B. B. Edwards in his work on slavery, that it was the religion of Christ which performed her work of mercy in again abolishing it. "Wherever her voice could be heard the poor slave was not forgotten. The Bishop was the appointed protector of slaves in his diocese." "All history of the period attributes the gradual abolition of the system to the effectual aid of Christianity."

In England we find the same work done as described in France and elsewhere. We are informed by Hume that after the Norman conquest, secured at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066—now just 800 years ago—"the Saxons were crushed by their conquerors under a most cruel oppression and excluded from all of free." But this was never fully done in the church. In less than a century after the conquest they had acquired so much power that the clergy's prerogative was itself threatened, and in the person of Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, he had a formidable antagonist. All this power came to these Saxon slaves thro' the priest's office." Hume, vol. I. p. 148-323.

We pass now over many important events to come down to the case so triumphantly pointed out by our political "Reformers" as a victory of politicians "over king and priest!" I need raise but one objection to this assertion, namely that it is exactly contrary to the facts of the case! It is really a great blunder for a politician to make. But I will let Hume tell the story. He certainly cannot be accused of coloring the record in favor of the priests! King John is on the throne: the year is 1211: he has offended the Pope and been excommunicated: the country became alarmed, and on page 416, vol. I. History of England, Hume says:

"The bishops, finding themselves exposed either to the jealousy of the king or hatred of the people, gradually stole out of the kingdom; and at last there remained only three prelates to perform the functions of the episcopal office. Many of the nobility, terrified by John's tyrannical and obnoxious to him on different accounts, imitated the example of the bishops; and most of the others, who remained, were with reason suspected of having secretly entered into a confederacy against him. John was alarmed at this dangerous situation; a situation which prudence, vigor, and popularity might have prevented, but which no virtues or abilities were now sufficient to retrieve."

The king's enroachments increased, his conflicts with the authority of the Pope continued, resulting in his farther humiliation: the barons were stripped of nearly all rights except that of bearing arms, plainly saw that only by a great confederacy might the nation vindicate its liberties. Page 423. At this time the Pope's prelate was a priest, by the name of Langton, an Englishman by birth and educated in France. By order of the Pope he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury. What did he do? Hume continues, p. 424:

"But nothing forwarded this confederacy so much as the concurrence of Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, a man whose memory, though he was obtruded on the nation by a palpable enroachment of the see of Rome, ought all ways to be respected by the English. This prelate, whether he was moved by the generosity of his nature and his affection to public good, or had entertained an animosity against John, on account of the long opposition made by him to his election; or thought that an acquisition of liberty to the people would serve to increase and secure the privileges of the church; had formed the plan of reforming the government, by inserting, in the clauses above mentioned, in the oath which he administered to the king, before he would absolve him from the sentence of excommunication. Soon after, in a private meeting of some principal barons in London, he showed them a copy of Henry I's charter, which he said, he had happily found in a monastery; and he exhorted them to insist on the renewal and observance of it: the barons swore that they would sooner lose their lives than depart from so reasonable a demand. The confederacy began now to spread wide, and to comprehend the whole nation. It was sanctioned by a new and more numerous meeting was summoned by Langton at St. Edmundsbury, under color of devotion. He again produced to the assembly the old charter of Henry; renewed his exhortations of unanimity and vigor in the prosecution of their purpose; and represented in the strongest colors, the transgression to which they had so long been subjected, and from which it now behoved them to free themselves and their posterity. The barons inflamed by his eloquence, incited by the sense of their own wrongs, and urged by the appearance of their power and numbers, eagerly took an oath, before the high altar, to adhere to each other, to insist on their demands, and to make endless war on the king till he should yield them their rights. They agreed that, after the festival of Christmas, they would prefer in a body their common petition to the king, and that they would, after mutually engaging that they would not themselves in a posture of defense, would enlist men and purchase arms, and would supply their castles with the necessary provisions."

They assembled as agreed: the king was alarmed and asked delay; in the meantime both parties agreed to suspend all hostilities, and on page 426, that he "wrote letters, therefore, to the prelates, to the nobility, and the king himself. He exhorted the first to employ their good offices in conciliating peace between the contending parties, and putting an end to civil discord; the second to the Pope, and we read on page 427, that he "wrote letters, therefore, to the prelates, to the nobility, and the king himself. He exhorted the first to employ their good offices in conciliating peace between the contending parties, and putting an end to civil discord; the second to the Pope, and we read on page 427, that he "wrote letters, therefore, to the prelates, to the nobility, and the king himself. 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DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1866

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on. The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty. Flag of the Nation—Tallman of the Free, Ours'd be the hand that dare to pull these down.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Messrs. Smith & Hildreth, carpenters and upholsterers of this place, have been experimenting the last six months, and have finally succeeded in producing a No. 1 article for the manufacture of beds, chairs and sofas, from common California soap root. Several parties here have tried it, and all concur in pronouncing the article superior, in every respect, to any other material. As prepared by these gentlemen it has a soft, lively appearance, which it retains when used, and is entirely free from matting and the many other objectionable features peculiar to other material now in use. It is farther recommended itself on the score of economy, as it comes one-half cheaper than any other article manufactured, and is warranted to last double as long. A specimen can be seen at this office. The manufacturers made application the 1st of last January for a patent, which doubtless will be awarded them. In the meantime they are prepared to fill all orders in their line, for particulars of which see advertisement in another column.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."—We are compelled by very modestly direct the attention of "whom it may concern" to a mud hole of immense proportions, and without bottom, immediately in front of the Theater, Main Street, Dutch Flat, caused by a leakage in the water pipe. We have heard of the stages and other vehicles having been several times stuck fast at that point, and yesterday witnessed with our own eyes, two Celestials and a Washoe Canary (Donkey), go out of sight. We believe it is made the duty, by the terms of the contract with the citizens, for those who have the use of the pipe to supply the town with water, to "keep it in good order and make all needful repairs." This break certainly comes under the head of "needful repairs," and if it does not, there is no one of sufficient public spirit to stop the leak on general principles? We will see.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday last. Thanks be to the "Giver of every Good and Perfect Gift." The majority of that body had "outlived their usefulness," and become more odious to the people of this State, than President Johnson has as yet made treason, by the passage of the infamous railroad bill. We think Governor Low should immediately appoint a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. We cannot, however, withhold our sincere thanks for the passage of the Registry Law and Joint Resolutions in support of the Congressional majority.

OH! MYRS!—The last meeting of your society was by no means a big thing—not much. Though a pleasant affair, what there was of it, we think it might be reconstructed to advantage "on the President's policy," as that method is supposed to increase representation. We noted the non-attendance of some of the heretofore most enthusiastic members of the society, which we attribute to the threatening nature of the weather. The society meets again next Tuesday evening, at the same place, when we anticipate—barring bad weather—a general gathering and a happy time.

HEAVY REPORTS.—We have no reference whatever to that worthy dame, Madam Rumor, but to the C. P. Railroad Company, which, in all favorable localities, use immense quantities of powder for breaking down, or rather blasting down, their cuts. The material just opposite this place seems peculiarly adapted to this purpose. Holes are drilled to a depth of eighteen or twenty feet, a keg or two of powder deposited, and when two or three of these are touched off in rapid succession, which is frequently the case, the concussion produced by the explosions, was not surpassed by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and we doubt if equalled by anything short of a first edition of San Francisco earthquake.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—The Registry Law takes effect on the 18th of May, and no act of Assessors or County Clerks will be legal until after this date. The Union says: "With regard to the duty of Assessors to enroll and return the names of citizens, it should be borne in mind that every citizen may, if he pleases, apply directly to the County Clerk and get registered without the intervention of the Assessor, and all naturalized citizens must apply directly to the Clerk, the Assessor having no power to inspect or pass upon their papers or evidence of naturalization."

COMPLETED.—Geo. O'Neal Esq., who has been engaged for some time superintending the construction of what is known as the High Flume, on the South Yuba Ditch, informs us that the work has been completed, and that the water will be turned through in a few days. This flume was originally one hundred and forty-eight feet high, among the highest in the State, but by adhering to, and measuring along the mountain sides overhanging Steep Hollow, it has been reduced to about sixty feet. It affords an adequate supply of water for mining purposes to a large body of the mining population of Nevada county.

C. P. RAILROAD.—Work on this enterprise, since the fair weather set in, is being driven ahead with greater vigor than at any time for many months. Most of the grading between this place and Colfax has been completed, and the forces heretofore employed on that portion of the line, are transferred to the next section, the eastern terminus of which, reaches a point near Wilson's Ranch, twelve miles above this place.

The cars will be running to Secret Town, four miles below this place, in at least twenty days.

The material for the Meadow Lake Reel will be shipped from Colfax a few days since, and will probably arrive at its destination some time next week. The late storm left the roads so near impossible that it was found impossible to move it sooner.

LETTER FROM IOWA HILL.

IOWA HILL, March 31, 1866.

EDITOR ENQUIRER.—The weather, which has been so delightful for the past month, has all of a sudden changed, and old Winter with his mantle of furs, and gems of ice, and joys of the sparkling snow, has for a short time returned; perhaps to say his farewell by clothing for a while every hill and vale with his white mantle, and thereby forcibly reminding us of the twinkling of sleigh-bells, undulating with the joyous laugh of youth, and beauty, and happiness. But while Winter calls forth such merriment, and while the stars that oversprinkle, making all the heavens seem to twinkle with a sort of crystalline delight—gentle Spring with her bursting buds, emerald blades and rippling brooks sleeps gently in his bosom; and haughty Jack Frost will soon have to make way for Phoebe with her ear-load of laughing months, balmy days, and golden moments of time. Health and life swell in the Spring's full bust and rounded limbs, and happiness sparkle in her bright eyes. The hum of busy life and many a tinted flower are longing for the gentle Spring, and greet her a kind welcome, while Hope halts on her with the delight of eternal blessedness. Already I can hear the cooing of the dove, and even the blue jay and many other little feathered singers are proclaiming that Spring is near, while man twines the cypress upon the cold brow of the dying Winter with bright and cheering aspirations; and with songs of joy, and a throbbing heart anxiously awaits the approaching Spring. It is Spring-time! she shouts, and with her shouts all nature. It is in the Spring of each year, when the young men of the Spring are ready and bound for some new El Dorado; ready to leave good situations, fair compensations, and a healthy climate. Notwithstanding the disastrous effects and fatal consequences of Washoe, and many other mill-excitements thousands are ready to defy adversity, only, though, to learn another lesson. Your correspondent has learned his, and the days of Kern River and all the other rivers are forgotten yet; but in spite of all the unavoidable hardships and sufferings, I say thousands are leaving our State again. The frigid clime of Idaho and the deadly swamps of the Isthmus are only laughed at; and it grieves me to know that so many young men will not listen to a "fool's advice" and stay at home, where they can enjoy all the luxuries of life, with a little toil and economy thrive, and even climb the ladder of fame. People abroad, reading these emigrations must surely come to the conclusion that the mineral resources of our young State are exhausted, and do not meet the expectations of their children. If the miners are forced to leave our State, what is our posterity going to do? Are the hills back of Dutch Flat and around Squire's Canyon, and thence to Gold Run worked out, or have they ever been tested on the "bed-rock"? I holdy answer no! Has ever a tunnel or shaft penetrated the divide between Iowa Hill and Damascus? Certainly not to any extent excepting Roach Hill. Then I ask, in the name of all that is venerable, why do the people not go to work and expend the money in testing these auriferous beds so near at home instead of investing in a "Wild Cat," and following "wild goose chases"? But I am only encroaching on your time, enough has already been said by others.

I grasp the hands of my comrades, and with tears in my eyes, and a God bless you unsaid, bid them an affectionate farewell, like all other things, they must go. I have but little news this week. The Placer Cadets were out the other day in "martial array," and I take pleasure in stating that a finer body of men, or well disciplined company does not exist in Placer county. The augmentation of this company is due to Capt. Lawrence and Lieutenant Queen, who with untiring patience have succeeded in forming a company that will compete with Gen. Grant's army. The first sober conclusion of the contemplative stranger coming in town at present would be that the inhabitants were devoting their time to raising dogs; the streets are alive with them, and every night is made dismal with the hideous shrieks of this annoying K9 species, for the life of me give us less dogs! will not some philanthropist resort to a cup of cold "pizen"? I also notice several men who are affected with "Quartz on the Brain," the result of the alleged discovery near Colfax a few days since.

As I am convalescent, I can now safely recommend the swallowing of several gallons of the contents of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and the application of cooling bandages on the "cranium," when, as it is, one has been "qualified" for a Dutch Flat bill. IKE.

PERSONAL.—Our old friend E. Fowler Esq., Deputy Recorder of Meadow Lake District, and who, while officiating in the same capacity last season in that District, received "feet" on various "dips, angles and spurs," amounting in the aggregate to something over one hundred miles in length, passed through here one day last week en route for the scene of his duties.

OMITTED.—In our announcement last week of the festivities to be held at Gold Run on the 1st of May, we omitted saying that the proceeds thereof would be appropriated to the new school house of that District. We cheerfully make the correction now, as it is a worthy purpose, and will doubtless tend to augment the number of participants on that occasion.

DITCH REPAIRED.—Repairs on the Yuba Ditch, which was obstructed by slides during the recent storm, have been completed, and miners—some of whom were idle during the break—are now enjoying the advantages of the usual amount of water derived from this source.

SUICIDE.—We learn that a man, name unknown, committed suicide at Montezuma Hill, Nevada County, on Thursday last. He was heard to complain of having the "blues," which is the only cause assigned for the rash act.

TO QUARTZ MINERS.—Quartz mills, of any capacity, from five to twenty stamps, for sale on reasonable terms. For full particulars see advertisement in another column, or call at this office.

I remain yours, &c.,
A. A. JOHNSON.

MINISTERS AND POLITICIANS.

Mr. Editor.—My ministerial opponent

thought proper in his article published in last week's ENQUIRER, to make a quasi appeal to popular sympathy, or popular prejudice, by a far-fetched and unnecessary reference to the Richmond press during the war, and to the fact that rebel soldiers sometimes fought in federal uniforms. This sounds very much like a "moderate" politician, and is to be regretted, especially as the critical or uncharitable eye may penetrate the thin disguise of his clerical robes and see the dim and shadowy form of an incipient demagogue.

In the article referred to, although he adroitly avoids the real question at issue between us, he makes two points against "Bible Readers" upon incidental matters, which are worthy of notice and reply. First: With regard to my *eulogy* of Washington. If any one thing is destined to work the destruction and ruin of our country and republican institutions it is the disgusting and loathsome passion, so common to us Americans, of *worship*. Corrupt and interested parties will seize on the name of some good man like Washington, or some worthless ninny, like McClellan, and raise it up to public gaze, as the Israelites raised up the golden calf in the wilderness, and the great mass of the people, like a nation of jackeys, and slaves, fall down and worship, and are ready to follow wherever the idol leads. Once or twice already this miserable habit has brought the republic to the very verge of ruin. It ought to be the business of ministers to destroy or correct this dangerous and growing evil, but the probabilities are, that if a reform is ever effected, the politician, as usual, will have to lead the van.

No man in the country, however humble he may be, is entirely destitute of influence, and it is the duty of every man to exert that influence to break down and destroy a practice which he believes is wrong in itself and perilous to his country. This is the reason for the remark I made upon the character of Washington in a former article, and this must be my apology, if any "weak brother" needs one, for what I shall say in this: For it must be obvious to the most obtuse intellect, that if the great Washington can be a strip of his mythical character and made to appear as he was—a mere man, with like passions, feelings, and defects as ourselves, then no man of this generation, or likely to arise hereafter, can be raised in public estimation to a seat among the gods, or made a dangerous idol.

I said that Washington had no religious convictions. Indeed there are very few professors of religion, or even ministers, who have any religious convictions. Conviction, in its higher and better sense is not the result of excitement, or faith, or educational habit or authority. Conviction only results when the mind is completely *enlightened* by the cold logic of reason, and overwhelmed by passionless proof; when it is *compelled* to admit the truth of a proposition, *whether it wills it or not*. How few ever arrive at this condition of mind with regard to supposed theological truths? How few professors of religion are able to give a reason for the faith that is in them? Any person truly convicted of the truth of a proposition can *always* give his reasons, and those reasons must necessarily convince the mind of any person with whom they come in contact. Just as the reasoning by which Euclid proved the truth of his forty-seventh proposition—must necessarily convince any sound human mind brought in contact therewith. Washington was brought up, most likely, under the teachings of Episcopalianism. He was no doubt put through the farce of infant baptism; he assented, I admit, to the leading dogmas of the church, but that he ever had any real, positive, religious convictions, I deny; and like my clerical friend, demand the "proof."

I said that Washington was the most profane man of his time. Washington did not swear in his ordinary conversation, it is true; he only swore when his vehemence and terrible temper—usually under the most perfect control—got the mastery of him, which was not rarely, if traditionary and other testimony is to be relied upon, in his later years. According to the testimony of La Fayette, Washington did some very thorough and substantial swearing at the battle of Monmouth Court House. Of course this is smoothed down and explained away by his conscientious and pious biographers, and especially by Edward Everett in his article on Washington in the sixteenth volume of the New American Cyclopaedia, so that hardly anything is left but the probability that he called Gen. Lee "a damned poltroon." Washington was a thoroughly earnest man, whatever he did, he did well; and I prefer to believe that he exhausted the vocabulary of profanity on that occasion, especially as such is the traditional account, which is far better authority upon such matters, than partial, one-sided, school-boy histories, and fourth of July orations.

At the disastrous battle of Long Island, Washington showed his remarkable capacity for sultry and *exhaustive* swearing. News being brought him that on account of some blunder or treachery of certain subordinates, some of his best troops were being helplessly slaughtered, his great heart almost broke with indignation, and wringing his hands with anguish he poured forth such a torrent of wrath and profanity that his guards and aids around him forgot the roar of cannon and thunders of the battle, and stood trembling and pale in the presence of the great chief. This is the traditional account, which is verified by the memoirs of Lord Sterling. Jefferson, tells us in his *Anas* that while in Washington's cabinet, he has known him to give way to his violent temper and swear vehemently, and rave like a wild beast. When he heard the news of St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, in 1791, Washington gave way to what Everett is pleased to call "an ebullition of passion," which means, in plain English, that he did some remarkably vigorous and substantial swearing. This case is referred to in the fifth volume of Irving's Washington. Everett says: "that on one point, at least, some shade of doubt surrounds the traditions of Washington, and that there are 'floating traditions' which make him guilty on occasion of uncontrollable bursts of temper, and strange violations of propriety." It is but just to say that Everett doubts the truth of these traditions, and gives as a reason that the important letters and state papers of Washington show him to have

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale passed out of the District Court, 14th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Placer, a judgment rendered in said court on the 2nd day of February, 1866, in favor of E. L. Bradley and M. S. Gardner against the defendants, H. K. Vogie, Sarah Vogie, Edmund Vogie and Herman Vogie, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and 50 cents, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House, do in the County of Placer, on Monday, April 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, and lot bounding sixty feet on the easterly side of Sacramento street, in said town, and extending back from said street, preserving the same width as at the front, one hundred and eight feet to Joseph Borenbach's lot and located between and adjoining Southern premises on the southerly side thereof and Abrams' premises on the northerly side thereof, also all buildings, erections and improvements now standing on said lot of land, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging.

On Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and claim which the said M. S. Gardner and J. H. Hamel had on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1865, in and to the following described property, to-wit: One certain mining claim known as the Everhart and Hamel claim, situated on Buckhorn Hill, in Mountain Spring Mining District, Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, and bounded on the north by Geo. Everhart's claim, and on the east and west by vacant ground, all of which said claim and described property shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment, together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an execution to me delivered and directed on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1866, issued out of the District Court, 14th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Placer, a judgment rendered in said court on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, in favor of E. L. Bradley and M. S. Gardner against the defendants, H. K. Vogie, Sarah Vogie, Edmund Vogie and Herman Vogie, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and 50 cents, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Justice office in Dutch Flat.

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Mr. Editor.—My ministerial opponent

thought proper in his article published in last week's ENQUIRER, to make a quasi appeal to popular sympathy, or popular prejudice, by a far-fetched and unnecessary reference to the Richmond press during the war, and to the fact that rebel soldiers sometimes fought in federal uniforms. This sounds very much like a "moderate" politician, and is to be regretted, especially as the critical or uncharitable eye may penetrate the thin disguise of his clerical robes and see the dim and shadowy form of an incipient demagogue.

In the article referred to, although he adroitly avoids the real question at issue between us, he makes two points against "Bible Readers" upon incidental matters, which are worthy of notice and reply. First: With regard to my *eulogy* of Washington. If any one thing is destined to work the destruction and ruin of our country and republican institutions it is the disgusting and loathsome passion, so common to us Americans, of *worship*. Corrupt and interested parties will seize on the name of some good man like Washington, or some worthless ninny, like McClellan, and raise it up to public gaze, as the Israelites raised up the golden calf in the wilderness, and the great mass of the people, like a nation of jackeys, and slaves, fall down and worship, and are ready to follow wherever the idol leads. Once or twice already this miserable habit has brought the republic to the very verge of ruin. It ought to be the business of ministers to destroy or correct this dangerous and growing evil, but the probabilities are, that if a reform is ever effected, the politician, as usual, will have to lead the van.

No man in the country, however humble he may be, is entirely destitute of influence, and it is the duty of every man to exert that influence to break down and destroy a practice which he believes is wrong in itself and perilous to his country. This is the reason for the remark I made upon the character of Washington in a former article, and this must be my apology, if any "weak brother" needs one, for what I shall say in this: For it must be obvious to the most obtuse intellect, that if the great Washington can be a strip of his mythical character and made to appear as he was—a mere man, with like passions, feelings, and defects as ourselves, then no man of this generation, or likely to arise hereafter, can be raised in public estimation to a seat among the gods, or made a dangerous idol.

I said that Washington had no religious convictions. Indeed there are very few professors of religion, or even ministers, who have any religious convictions. Conviction, in its higher and better sense is not the result of excitement, or faith, or educational habit or authority. Conviction only results when the mind is completely *enlightened* by the cold logic of reason, and overwhelmed by passionless proof; when it is *compelled* to admit the truth of a proposition, *whether it wills it or not*. How few ever arrive at this condition of mind with regard to supposed theological truths? How few professors of religion are able to give a reason for the faith that is in them? Any person truly convicted of the truth of a proposition can *always* give his reasons, and those reasons must necessarily convince the mind of any person with whom they come in contact. Just as the reasoning by which Euclid proved the truth of his forty-seventh proposition—must necessarily convince any sound human mind brought in contact therewith. Washington was brought up, most likely, under the teachings of Episcopalianism. He was no doubt put through the farce of infant baptism; he assented, I admit, to the leading dogmas of the church, but that he ever had any real, positive, religious convictions, I deny; and like my clerical friend, demand the "proof."

I said that Washington was the most profane man of his time. Washington did not swear in his ordinary conversation, it is true; he only swore when his vehemence and terrible temper—usually under the most perfect control—got the mastery of him, which was not rarely, if traditionary and other testimony is to be relied upon, in his later years. According to the testimony of La Fayette, Washington did some very thorough and substantial swearing at the battle of Monmouth Court House. Of course this is smoothed down and explained away by his conscientious and pious biographers, and especially by Edward Everett in his article on Washington in the sixteenth volume of the New American Cyclopaedia, so that hardly anything is left but the probability that he called Gen. Lee "a damned poltroon." Washington was a thoroughly earnest man, whatever he did, he did well; and I prefer to believe that he exhausted the vocabulary of profanity on that occasion, especially as such is the traditional account, which is far better authority upon such matters, than partial, one-sided, school-boy histories, and fourth of July orations.

At the disastrous battle of Long Island, Washington showed his remarkable capacity for sultry and *exhaustive* swearing. News being brought him that on account of some blunder or treachery of certain subordinates, some of his best troops were being helplessly slaughtered, his great heart almost broke with indignation, and wringing his hands with anguish he poured forth such a torrent of wrath and profanity that his guards and aids around him forgot the roar of cannon and thunders of the battle, and stood trembling and pale in the presence of the great chief. This is the traditional account, which is verified by the memoirs of Lord Sterling. Jefferson, tells us in his *Anas* that while in Washington's cabinet, he has known him to give way to his violent temper and swear vehemently, and rave like a wild beast. When he heard the news of St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, in 1791, Washington gave way to what Everett is pleased to call "an ebullition of passion," which means, in plain English, that he did some remarkably vigorous and substantial swearing. This case is referred to in the fifth volume of Irving's Washington. Everett says: "that on one point, at least, some shade of doubt surrounds the traditions of Washington, and that there are 'floating traditions' which make him guilty on occasion of uncontrollable bursts of temper, and strange violations of propriety." It is but just to say that Everett doubts the truth of these traditions, and gives as a reason that the important letters and state papers of Washington show him to have

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an execution to me delivered and directed on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1866, issued out of the District Court, 14th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Placer, a judgment rendered in said court on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, in favor of E. L. Bradley and M. S. Gardner against the defendants, H. K. Vogie, Sarah Vogie, Edmund Vogie and Herman Vogie, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and 50 cents, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Justice office in Dutch Flat.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale passed out of the District Court, 14th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Placer, a judgment rendered in said court on the 2nd day of February, 1866, in favor of E. L. Bradley and M. S. Gardner against the defendants, H. K. Vogie, Sarah Vogie, Edmund Vogie and Herman Vogie, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and 50 cents, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House, do in the County of Placer, on Monday, April 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, and lot bounding sixty feet on the easterly side of Sacramento street, in said town, and extending back from said street, preserving the same width as at the front, one hundred and eight feet to Joseph Borenbach's lot and located between and adjoining Southern premises on the southerly side thereof and Abrams' premises on the northerly side thereof, also all buildings, erections and improvements now standing on said lot of land, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging.

On Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and claim which the said M. S. Gardner and J. H. Hamel had on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1865, in and to the following described property, to-wit: One certain mining claim known as the Everhart and Hamel claim, situated on Buckhorn Hill, in Mountain Spring Mining District, Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, and bounded on the north by Geo. Everhart's claim, and on the east and west by vacant ground, all of which said claim and described property shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment, together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

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DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

UNION COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
 D. L. ALLEN, Township No. 1
 G. D. ALDRICH, Township No. 2
 W. M. SEXTON, Township No. 3
 E. B. BOUST, Township No. 4
 A. G. READ, Township No. 5
 E. D. BURT, Township No. 6
 M. H. POWERS, Township No. 7
 H. L. KILBURN, Township No. 8
 J. T. KINCAID, Township No. 9
 M. WALDRON, Township No. 10
 M. C. WINCHESTER, County at Large
 JAMES K. HALE, County at Large
 N. W. BLANCHARD, County at Large

IMPROVEMENT.—The M. E. Church folks, we notice, commenced a few days since, making some improvements on their church. We were in hot pursuit of an item when we made the discovery, but took time to gather a few particulars and deposit a copy of the ENQUIRER under the corner stone, that those who come after us might know we lived in an enlightened age. A belfry, or spire of usual size and height is to be erected, and the entire building, both inside and out, will be newly painted. The cost of the completion of the entire work, we learn, is estimated at about \$700, the major portion of which amount is especially gratifying to know, has already been subscribed. The improvements now being made have been long needed and will, when completed, add greatly to the appearance, not only of the church, but also that part of the town. We are likewise informed that the finances of this church are in a satisfactory, if not a convalescent state.

TAXES.—The State and County taxes for the present year in this county have been apportioned as follows:

For State Purposes.....	\$1 10
County General Fund.....	60
Redemption Fund.....	40
School Fund.....	15
Hospital Fund.....	20
Railroad Interest.....	10

Total tax.....\$2 55

THEATRE.—The California Comedy Troupe will give their first performance in this place on next Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 9th and 10th. For particulars see small bills.

AN alarm of fire one day this week created quite a stir in our streets. It originated from the rear of Hillhouse's tin shop, but we believe it—the fire—did no damage.

SADDLE TRAIN.—The horses and necessary equipments for a saddle train, to run between Polley's Station and Meadow Lake, passed through this place one day this week.

WE have got the dead wood on the weather this week. We assert that it is heaviest as we go to press, and shall not stop to take a word of it back.

FRUIT KILLED.—We learn that the recent cold "snap" pretty effectually "nipped in the bud" all the fruit heretofore—especially peaches.

Snow at Meadow Lake is eight feet deep, so we learn from a gentleman just down from that place.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Persons in want of a good Sewing-Machine, will find Messrs. Grover & Baker's a first-rate article. These Machines have been before the public for many years, their merits have been thoroughly tested, and a verdict in their favor has been unanimously rendered all over the country.—United States Journal.

OK, WELL ON FIRE.—Fifteen miles below Franklin, in Western Platte, an oil well was accidentally set on fire lately, the flame at first being small, but defying all attempts to extinguish it. It soon increased in volume, and at last assumed a most wonderful appearance, shooting up from sixty to a hundred feet, and lighting the country for many miles. The ground had become heated for several hundred feet, starting vegetation into the greenness of Spring.

JUST RECEIVED!

DR. D. W. STRONG,
 Druggist and Pharmacist,
 MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Has Just Received at the Dutch Flat Drug Store, a large and well-selected stock of FRESH DRUGS:

CHEMICALS,
 ESSENTIAL OILS,
 ELECTRIC AND PATENT MEDICINES,
 TRUSSES,
 SUSPENSORIES,
 HAIR OILS,
 PERFUMERY,
 COMBS,
 BRUSHES,
 STATIONERY,
 FINE CIGARS,
 TOBACCO, &c.

Also: WHITE LEAD, PAINT OILS, GLASS PUTTY, VARNISHES and TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of COAL OIL, Lamps, and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys. All of which will be disposed of Cheap for Cash.

Of the choicest quality, such as cannot be found at any other place in town, for sale cheap.

In connection with the above, I intend keeping on hand at all times a good assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry. Which will be sold at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in the State.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
 TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE MAKER,
 Below the Theatre, Main Street.

IRON HYDRAULIC PIPE, KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of ANVIL, AUGERS, SPIKES, AXES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, PUMPS, ROPE, LEAD, PIPE, IRON AND STEEL, BORAL, ROSS, SHOE, NAILS, SADDLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, Etc.

Together with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.

Iron Hydraulic Pipe Made to order, and repaired at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

All work in my line done with neatness and dispatch.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
 SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
 Corner of Sansome and Pine Streets,
 SAN FRANCISCO.
 IMPORTING WHOLESALE
 DRUGGIST.

Sacramento and San Francisco.
 139 J Street, Cor. Sansome and Pine sts. 139 J street.

We most respectfully invite the attention of DRUGGISTS, DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, MERCHANTS, MILLMEN, ASSAYERS, BREWERS, SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS and others.

To our well-assorted stock of articles in their line of business:

Drugs and Medicines, Alkalies and Oils, Dental Goods, Surgical Instruments, Elastic Stockings, Trusses and Supporters, Druggists' Glassware, Fish Bones, Reagents and Crucibles.

Together with a complete assortment in the Drug line.

Our Senior Partner is now residing at the East, giving his personal attention to the purchasing and shipping of supplies. We are thereby enabled to furnish goods of the First Quality at Very Low Prices. We will not be undersold by any house in California.

We would respectfully solicit those dealing in our line to examine and price our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
 Sacramento and San Francisco.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
 SACRAMENTO
 AND
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers of
DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TEETH, GOLD FOIL, FORCEPS OF ALL KINDS, DENTAL CASES, ALL SIZES, WITH AND WITHOUT INSTRUMENT, VULCANIZERS, AND ALL MATERIAL FOR DOING VULCANITE WORK; BURS, DRILLS AND EXCAVATORS; ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS.

In Short Everything Used by the Dental Profession.

Our Stock was never better than at present.

BOOKS.
 We have constantly on hand all the Standard Works on Dentistry.

Are Agents for the "DENTAL COSMOS," published in Philadelphia, which is the best monthly work on Dentistry published.

The Dental profession can rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner and with dispatch.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
 Sacramento and San Francisco.

COMPETITION DEFIED!
 NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ADLER HUDEPOHL,
 Stone Store, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

HAVING just returned from San Francisco where they purchased a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FANCY DIV GOODS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Call and examine for yourselves. Our line is DEAR TO PLEASE.

SAN FRANCISCO STORE.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that he has recently returned from San Francisco where he purchased an excellent assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods! Of a most superior quality and make, which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

Silk, Marine, and Shaker Plannel Undershirts, Drawers and Hose, Davis & Jones' Patent

White shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Collars, Vests, Gloves and Scarfs.

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The assortment in this department is the largest and best to be found in town, consisting of the finest dress boots and shoes, with a large stock of

Winter Gum and Leather Boots. Of the best quality and make. Persons in want of articles in my line are invited to call and examine the stock.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,
 Main Street, Dutch Flat.

H. K. WEST, PROPRIETOR

THE subscriber having established a Livery Stable at this place would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to furnish the best

Horses, Buggies and Carriages To be had in the mountains. Their horses and carriages have been selected and purchased expressly for mountain travel, and the proprietors pledge themselves to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction. The notice of

Families and Parties Is called to the fact that this establishment is prepared to supply them with every accommodation—gentle horses and well-dressed and careful drivers.

Particular attention paid to the rental, week, day and horse and groomed by the month, week, day and at reasonable prices.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
 CORNER OF MAIN AND STOCKTON STREETS.

L. W. HUBBARD & BROTHER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE of Dutch Flat and neighboring towns that they are now opening a splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. At the corner of Main and Stockton streets, two doors above the Dutch Flat Hotel, where they invite ALL, especially the Ladies, to call and examine their really superior stock of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Together with an excellent assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Goods, and

Shirts, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of every description of the latest style, which they offer to the public CHEAP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIBANUS CHAPTER, No. 17, R. A. M., meets at their hall in Iowa Hill every Thursday on or preceding the full moon of each month. Consignations in good standing are fraternally invited to visit.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Sec'y. [J. H. NEFF, H. P.]

DIVINE SERVICE.
 UNION CHURCH.—There will be preaching at the Union Church to-morrow at half past ten o'clock, a. m., and half past seven o'clock, p. m., by Rev. J. A. Johnson.

Sabbath School at the Union Church at half past one o'clock, p. m.

M. E. CURTIS.—Presiding every Sunday at half past ten, a. m., and at seven, p. m. S. S. F. R. E. R.

Sabbath School at the Church at half past one o'clock, p. m. N. R. P. C. K. P. A. S. T. O. R.

If you bleed in corruption, disordered or vitiated, you are liable to be seized at any moment with a fit of sickness. It may appear in the form of pimples, blotches or sores, or it may suddenly prostrate you. One thing is certain: You cannot have health unless your blood is pure. To remove all impure matters from the blood, Adams' Blood Purifier is admitted to be the best preparation yet introduced to the public. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and will harm no one. Its effects are immediate and lasting. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, produces a healthy action of the liver and kidneys, and restores the patient to perfect health and strength.

DR. J. G. GIBSON.—This celebrated physician has returned to San Francisco, after an absence of a year, during which time he has visited the prominent hospitals in the United States, England and France, and having carefully studied the different modes of treatment in all those establishments, he comes back with full knowledge as to a proper adoption of them in the effecting of cures here.

He has returned and resumed the practice of his profession at No. 417 Kentucky street, where his old patients may find him, and those who are suffering from life with his practice will allow him to cure. His card will be found in another column.

Medical Advice.—Dr. Wm. K. Donnelly's Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a well-known name to the welfare of our State and health of our citizens; and its rapidly spreading reputation, although it may excite surprise, is but the signal of skill, and follows as the natural result of such success. We are acquainted with several gentlemen who have suffered for years under chronic disease, and who have taken advantage of every available means that promised relief, but without success, until they called upon Dr. Donnelly, who, in an incredibly short space of time, has given them entire relief. It is gratifying to announce this fact, because the Dr. is a gentleman who works, not by deception of others, to establish his reputation or ruin of another's fame. The Doctor conducts his own Institute in such a manner as to be gratifying to all his patients. He examines, advises, and recommends without charge, and the patient, after hearing his terms for treatment, can accept or reject at pleasure. In no case does the Doctor make a charge unless he effects a cure. This he is able to do, because he feels the confidence which long experience has given, and no doubt the consolation which appears in the face of the patient. Persons afflicted with chronic or chronic disease, would do well to consult him, for he is a man who does not boast, or for consultation he asks no fee; nor does he insist on obedience to his advice unless the patient places himself under his care. His office is on Sacramento street, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship office.—News

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CALIFORNIANS should not forget the merits of Dr. HIGGS' PECTORAL BARK BITTERS. While it is highly palatable as a beverage, it is unequalled as a tonic and invigorant. In the pursuit of fortune at the mines, and in the pursuit of health, it is a certain safeguard to health.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.—In another part of this paper will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Institute established by Dr. J. C. YOUNG, in 1850. In this age of deceit and charlatanage it is a boon to the suffering patient to find out where they can get relief. Under the care of the skillful Doctor the sick and troubled can divest themselves of their burdens of pain; lay aside their cross, and secure health and happiness. If you are sick or in trouble, do not hesitate. Read the advertisement and take the result. Dr. H. is a gentleman who works, not by deception of others, to establish his reputation or ruin of another's fame. The Doctor conducts his own Institute in such a manner as to be gratifying to all his patients. He examines, advises, and recommends without charge, and the patient, after hearing his terms for treatment, can accept or reject at pleasure. In no case does the Doctor make a charge unless he effects a cure. This he is able to do, because he feels the confidence which long experience has given, and no doubt the consolation which appears in the face of the patient. Persons afflicted with chronic or chronic disease, would do well to consult him, for he is a man who does not boast, or for consultation he asks no fee; nor does he insist on obedience to his advice unless the patient places himself under his care. His office is on Sacramento street, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship office.—News

AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS of the Diseases with which the human family are afflicted, are brought on by the want of attention to the condition of the Blood. Whenever the blood becomes impure, no matter from what cause, the effects of such impurity are immediately felt, either in one way or another; and unless measures are at once taken to remove such impurities, the whole system becomes affected, and a long list of sicknesses and sometimes death is the result. Dr. Samuel Adams, a well-known Chemist of San Francisco, has discovered certain herbs and roots, mostly of California growth, which he has combined with Sarsaparilla and Iodine of Potash, and succeeded in producing a Medicine, which he has named "Blood Purifier," and is for sale at a wholesale and retail price, with a superabundance of Warrants of Capture, San Francisco, and by Dr. D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat.

THE GREAT BLOOD MEDICINE.—Let every man, woman, and child in our country learn, that Dr. Adams' Family Medicine are the best in use. See advertisement in another column.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!
 If you want a FINE HAT, A GOOD HAT, OR A CHEAP HAT!

Go where they keep the largest and best assorted stock.

NEUSCHAEFER'S HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,
 125 J Street, between Fourth and Fifth, SACRAMENTO.

WM. H. KEELER,
 WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
 MAIN ST., NEXT DOOR TO THE WATER OFFICE.

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO a large and well-selected stock of Watches and Chronometers.

Repairs and regulated at the shortest notice and in a scientific manner. Orders received for the manufacture of Gold and Silverware.

And all other articles in his line furnished at prices to suit the times.

CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FREIGHT BY STEAMERS AND SCHOONERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, OR BY

Pacific Railroad from Sacramento. Will be transported with dispatch, at the lowest current rates, from Colfax to Virginia, and other points in Nevada, by Daily Lines.

Relay Horse and Mule Teams, STATIONED EVERY TEN MILES.

And Traveling by Day and Night. The attention of Shippers and Forwarders is invited to the following particulars, apply to the following persons:

L. WEST, Sacramento
S. T. LEET, Colfax
A. M. EDWARDS, Virginia
W. M. LEET, President.

MEADOW LAKE RESTORANT,
 Corner of Main and Sacramento Streets.

PHILIP HEUSER, PROPRIETOR

THE Proprietor of this old and well known place (keeping a first class restaurant, and purveying to the public) announces that he is now opening a splendid assortment of

DELICACY OF THE SEASON! At prices as moderate as can be afforded this side of the larger cities. He is prepared to accommodate a limited number of boarders without lodging, and furnish

MEALS AT ALL HOURS! Every accommodation afforded usually found in a well regulated hotel.

Board per week, \$7 00
Single Meals 15¢ [J. H. T. F.]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES!

CONTINUE RIGHT!
 AT BURCKHALTER'S.

CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE, TIN and WOODWARE, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and BURNERS. A large assortment of the latest improved patterns, at BURCKHALTER'S.

KEROSENE OIL, Machine Oil, Neats-foot Oil, and Boiled Oils. A large stock from fresh importations at BURCKHALTER'S.

CIGARS and TOBACCO! Continue to receive regular invoices of the best cigars from the East, and the most favorite brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco to which the attention of dealers as well as consumers is invited.

BURCKHALTER, appreciating friends, now offers **The Largest Assortment of FAMILY AND HOTEL SUPPLIES OUTSIDE OF SACRAMENTO.** At Prices that Defy Competition!

His Stock consists of Family, Groceries and Provisions, together with a large assortment of CHAINS, BOLTS, DRILLS, PICK, AND STEEL.

For Mills and Miners.

LIQUORS, LIQUORS! The assortment of fine Old Brandy, Whisky, &c., is acknowledged the best in the County. Saloons and first buyers would do well to call and examine my stock before sending down below or buying elsewhere, as my facilities enable me to offer articles in this line at

Unprecedented Low Figures AT BURCKHALTER'S.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE, Under Masonic Hall, MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CALIFORNIA.

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, the undersigned respectfully announces that he continues to keep on hand a full assortment of

FAMILY AND MINERS' GROCERIES, CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUITS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS and SARDINES, Fresh Butter, Eggs and Vegetables, POWDER, FINE and SALT.

CROCKERY, BATHING and TINKWARE. With every other article for family use, which he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Every accommodation afforded to customers.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, AT THE POST OFFICE NEWS DEPOT.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. Gross, has just returned from San Francisco where he purchased a full assortment of

BEST HAVANA CIGARS, FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO, GENUINE MERSECHAUM PIPES, SCHOOLS, BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Of every description and price. A very excellent assortment of FINE CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, and GOLD PENS.

Together with a full supply of Toilet Articles, Perfumes, &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at prices that defy competition—further. Give me a call in your wanderings and you will be satisfied.

JOHN H. BOKER,
PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
 Corner of Sacramento and Main streets, Dutch Flat, Cal.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FAVORITE MARKET, will keep always on hand the best

Beef, Pork, Mutton and Home-made Sausage, Which will be applied to customers at the lowest market rates. Every accommodation guaranteed to the public.

SENATE SALOON, Opposite the Express Office.

HAVING assumed control of this first class popular saloon, the undersigned respectfully informs the public that he keeps all the best

Liquors, Wines and Cigars, And give such attention to customers as to ensure their comfort and satisfaction. In connection with the saloon there is an excellent

Billiard Table which is now in complete repair, upon which, those parties to this popular and innocent amusement will find a pleasant hour.

C. M. KOPP,
 Proprietor.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THEODORE SCHUBERT,
 BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE BREWERY.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS by which he is enabled to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES At such prices as they can be purchased in the stores, desires to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and surrounding places that he manufactures

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots, Of the best quality, and from \$10.00 to \$15.00, and all work warranted. I have received a lot of the New Patent Lasts, and gentlemen troubled with corns can have their shoes made in such a manner as will secure them ease and comfort.

REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, as usual. All requiring anything in my line are invited to call. my2

RATES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT.

TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF Every Description, CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE OR BODILY INJURY!

The purpose for which this Company is organized, is not only to insure against accidents to Travelers, but against all general Accidents everywhere, and at all times, and to all classes of men.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS Include the Traveling Risk, and also all forms of Dislocation, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Contusions, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshots, Wounds, Poisoned Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bites of Dogs, the action of Lightning, or by Sanitaries, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, and Carburetted Gas, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, where Accidental Injury is the cause of Death within three months after the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow his usual avocation.

Branch Office, San Francisco. Agents appointed, Losses paid, Collection made, Correspondence promptly attended to, and the business of the Pacific States, under the immediate supervision of

R. H. MAGILL, Gen'l Agent. Information furnished applicants, and policies issued, and renewed with promptness and dispatch.

\$75,000 paid out to twelve Policy Holders within the year, for Losses not exceeding \$500 in premiums.

B. F. MOORE, BANKER, (SUCCESSOR TO HALL & ALLEN.)

GOLD RUN AND DUTCH FLAT. Will attend to collections, proceeds Eastern and European exchanges, drawn by Wells, Fargo & Co., or others. General or Special Deposits received, and transacted.

Having an easy office connected with the Dutch Flat branch, I am enabled to test every quality of Gold Dust and pay the highest relative price.

Also agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. Please send Gold and Precious (or Hartford) Insurance Co. One cent

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
 Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.

